POLITICAL.

"A CONGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES" OPENLY PROPOSED.

The southern Jacksonites threaten a dissolution of the Union, and for that purpose a writer in the Telescope, of Columbia, South Carolina, has come out with this unhallowed proposition. In Georgia, *"a Congress of the Southern States,* to stand by their arms" and to "push resistance to the very boundaries of the constitution," is also invited by another disorganizer.

[From the Southron.]

"Let the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, says *the Southron,* prohibit the introduction of horses, mules, hogs, beef, cattle, bacon and bagging, and what advantages will Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, derive from the Tariff Bill, commensurate with the loss of our markets for their surplus of such articles? Let us prohibit the introduction of whiskey, flour, beer, cheese, &c. and how will *Pennsylvania and N. York* be compensated by the tariff, for the loss of our custom? and these last States would be more deeply affected, should the Southern States lay a municipal tax amounting to prohibition on all stock in trade, consisting of goods, wares, or merchandize, the produce of those States."

Further—The editors of the Southron, not only seriously urge the PUBLIC BURNING of THE NORTHERN and EASTERN CITIES AND MANUFACTORIES, but also the DISMEMBERMENT of OUR FREE and FLOURISHING UNION.

South Carolina.—Among the inestimable qualities of our Federative System, the one which unites the duty with the power of protecting the whole, as well as the component parts of the compact, is deserving of the highest consideration.—Whether the attempt to destroy this Confederacy be that of a Hartford Convention in the East, a Pennsylvania Whiskey insurrection, or a threatened resistance and rebellion in the south, the parental arm of the whole Republic affords the sure and safe guarantee of the permanency of our institutions. The following extract from an inflammatory and misguided source, is given, not because we apprehend any danger, but because it comes within the sphere of our special province, as conductors of a public journal, to place the matter on record, being part of the history of the times.

The Charleston Mercury contains *"An address of sundry citizens of Colleton District, to the People of the State of South Carolina,"* on the course which, in the opinion of those by whom the address was adopted, ought to be pursued at the present time, by the people of that State. In his introduction to the address the editor uses the following language:

Balt. Gaz.

The address to the people is fervid, eloquent and impressive, and embodies at once *the political creed, and popular feelings, and probably the determined policy of South Carolina.* The ground it occupies, is high and unequivocal, the language it utters firm, fearless and independent. The people of Colleton disdain any thing like a mere evasion of the law.—They would not form associations to counteract it, nor agreements not to use northern manufactures, nor would they resort to any mode whatever, which, whilst it would go to circumvent the law, would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of the rights of Congress to enact it, and thus tend to fix the oppression irrevocably upon the country. *They disdain all this, as debasing to their feelings, and as virtual relinquishment of their rights; but denying its constitutionality, and being determined not to submit to their exactions, they recommend distinctly such "Open Resistance," as becomes "a Sovereign and independent State."*

The following are extracts from the address itself:

"What course is left for us to pursue? If we have the common pride of men, or the determination of freemen, we must resist the imposition of this Tariff We stand committed To be stationary is impossible. We must either retrograde in dishonour and in shame, and receive the contempt and scorn of our brethren, superadded to our wrongs and their system of oppression, strengthened by our toleration or, we must, by opposing, end them "

"In advising an attitude of open resistance to the Laws of the Union, we deem it due to the occasion, and that we may not be misunderstood, distinctly but briefly to state without argument, our constitutional faith For it is not enough that imposts laid for the protection of domestic manufactures are oppressive, and transfer in their operation millions of our property to northern capitalists If we have given our bond, let them take our blood Those who resist these imposts must deem them *unconstitutional,* and the principle is abandoned by the payment of one cent, as much as ten millions"

'Not then, from a desire of disunion, or to destroy the Constitution, but it is that we may preserve the Union, and bring back the Constitution to its original, uncorrupted principles, that we now advise you to resist its violation. From the rapid step of usurpation, whether we now act or not, the day of open opposition to the pretended powers of the Constitution, cannot be far off, and it is that it may not go down in blood that we now call upon you to resist. We feel ourselves standing underneath its mighty protection, and declaring forth its free and recorded spirit, when we say we must resist. By all the great principles of Liberty—by the glorious achievements of our Fathers in defending them; by their noble blood poured forth like water in maintaining them;—by their lives in suffering, and their deaths in honor and in glory,—our Government! we must resist. Not secretly, as timid Thieves or skulking Smugglers—not in companies and associations, like money chafferers or stock jobbers—not separately and individually, as if this was our's and not our Country's cause,—but openly, fairly, fearlessly and unitedly, as becomes a Free, Sovereign, and Independent People. Does timidity ask "when?" We answer now! even now, while yet oppression is not old to us, and the free spirit looks abroad in pride over this land of glorious freedom, and of beautiful, though depressed and broken fertility. Let not time eat away your rights, and prescription plead your sanction to your ruin. As in those dark times that "tried men's souls," let us assemble in solemn Convention or in Legislature; and in firmness but humility of spirit, rely upon that Providence who has hitherto protected us, to guide and direct our anxious councils.

But if you are doubtful of yourselves; if you are not prepared to follow up your principles wherever they may lead, to their very last consequence—if you love life better than honor—prefer ease to perilous liberty and glory; awake not! stir not! Impotent resistance will add vengeance to your ruin. Live in smiling peace with your insatiable oppressors, and die with the noble consolation, that your submissive patience will survive triumphant your beggary and despair."

[We have been curious enough to ascertain the number of inhabitants in the Colleton District, South Carolina, and find, according to the census of 1820, there were 4,341 whites; 21,770 slaves; and 293 free blacks—Total 26,404. *Ed. Martinsburg Gaz.*]

From the Nashville Banner, of June 17.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It will be recollected, that not long since, a violent attack was made on me, through the columns of the U. States Telegraph, on the ground of a pretended belief that I was the author of the pieces signed "A Tennesseean." About the same time, it was intimated by some writer, in abusive and ungentlemanly terms, in the Nashville Republican, that if I were not the writer, I had prompted and procured the writing of those pieces. It is now ascertained, by all disposed to read the truth in relation to these matters, that both of those charges were actually false and unfounded; that I neither wrote those pieces, nor procured or advised the writing of them; and consequently that the assaults made on me on that account, have been wholly wanton and unprovoked. In replying to the attack referred to in the Telegraph, I deemed it proper to allude to the real cause of the assault on me, and also to throw back the imputation of *slave dealing* on General Jackson, who, as the head of the party by which I have been so long and so often assailed, and as an aspirant to the highest honors of his country, I considered a fair and proper subject of such remarks After making such a statement, I held myself in readiness to sustain it by incontrovertible evidence, so soon as a denial of the fact should render it necessary My statement appeared in Washington City, about the 14th of May, in the Journal and other papers, and was previously offered for publication here I remained here until the 26th, in order to hear something in reply I then returned to my family, fifty-six miles distant, and on the 30th, the Nashville Republican, under the editorial head, made a statement of a case which is said to have occurred in 1811, in which the writer represents General Jackson as *selling slaves;* although it is said he was not a purchaser, but took them into his possession as a matter of necessity, to secure himself from loss, being liable as security for their purchase Seeing no other reply to my statement, I, on my return to Nashville, about the 8th ult applied to one of the editors of the Republican to know whether their statement was to be considered as coming from Gen Jackson, as his denial of the charges

He said it was editorial, that he believed it true, and was authorized by respectable persons to make the statement as a defence against the charge. It will be observed that the statement in the Republican applies to only one particular case—the purchase of negroes from Epperson. It is known that there were other negroes than those bought of Epperson, brought back by Gen. Jackson from the lower country; and it is well known that the transaction with Epperson is misstated. This accounts, to my satisfaction, for the attempt to plaster it over in this evasive manner, and will show that the whole of this case has not been stated in the Republican. The editors have carefully avoided saying that this was the only speculation in negroes in which Gen. Jackson was ever concerned. I now repeat, that, so soon as it is denied by General Jackson or any authorized person on his behalf, *that he has been concerned in the buying and selling of slaves,* I hold myself in readiness to sustain my statement by evidence which cannot be denied; and to correct false imputations as to my informant, I will further state, that the first information I ever had on the subject of Gen. Jackson's dealing in negroes, was from himself, about the year 1811, in the town of Nashville.

ANDREW ERWIN.

Kentucky.—We have received many letters from Kentucky, within the last few weeks, written by gentlemen of intelligence and impartiality, whose opportunities of knowing the state of public sentiment entitle their opinions to the utmost confidence. These letters all assure us, in the strongest terms, that *success is certain,* not one naming a less majority than five thousand, and some going as far as ten and fifteen.—We have before us now, a letter from one of the most distinguished men in Kentucky, to his friend in this city, by whom we are permitted to make an extract. The letter is dated June 15, 1828.

Marylander.

"We have an animated majority, that approves the policy adopted by the Administration for the promotion of National Industry, but many causes conspire to lessen that majority at the polls. Among them, *State questions & State rivalships* may be regarded as the most pernicious—so strong, however, is the judgment of the People here on the abstract principle, that even the friends of General Jackson pretend to advocate the system, and while they contend that his Administration may be friendly to the cause, they pertinaciously regret the good which the present Administration is daily effecting for the country. METCALFE will beat from 5 to 10,000 votes, and we shall elect a Legislature friendly to the Administration; both of which circumstances will have a favorable influence on the vote in November, as well in this State, as in the more doubtful States elsewhere."

FOREIGN.

From the New York Gazette, June 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, which arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of May, has brought us our usual supply of English papers to the day of her departure. We annex such articles as appear to possess the most interest. It will be observed that there is nothing of a decisive character from the seat of war. Rumors of the resignation of several ministers were very current in London, and, if we may judge from the complexion of some of the editorial comments, they were not without foundation.

A conference took place on the 19th, between committees of both Houses of Parliament on the Catholic Question, on which occasion Sir Francis Burdett, as manager on the part of the Commons, offered the following resolution:

"That it is expedient to consider the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant Establishment and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty's subjects"

On motion of the Marquis of Lansdown, it was agreed that the resolution should be taken into consideration on the 9th of June, and their Lordships be summoned for that day.

A report is in circulation, and is generally believed, that the Duke of Wellington has represented to the King, that the only condition on which he can continue minister, is that some arrangement must be made with the Catholics

The London Courier of the 22d, has the following paragraph, dated four o'clock:—"We have just received the following important communication—Count Pahlin, the Russian Governor of Wallachia and Moldavia, entered Jassy on the 7th, with 5000 men The Russian army was to cross the Pruth at Galatz on the 8th, and take immediate possession of Brahlow"

A letter from Toulon of the 11th, announces the conclusion of peace between France and Algiers.

Some German papers, which we received this morning, state that the Austrians have made large purchases of horses for Bohemia, where considerable movements of troops have taken place; and a general levy of recruits ordered.

A fortnight before the publication of the Russian Manifesto and Declaration, an order had been sent to the fleet at Sebastopol to take on board 30,000 men, and land them below the mouth of the Danube.

It appears, by intelligence from Teflis of the 15th of March, that part of the Russian army, which was employed against Persia, is to be detached against Turkish Georgia; the Pacha of which favored the operations of the Persians.

The House of Commons has sanctioned a ministerial proposition for granting £3000 a year to the son of the late Mr. Canning.

The French Government have received despatches from Lisbon to the 4th of May. Last night a courier was sent off to the French Ambassador there. It is reported that all the Ambassadors are to leave Lisbon before the 30th inst. unless an ultimatum agreed upon by France and England be acceded to. It appears certain that two thirds of the nobility of Portugal have signed addresses to Don Miguel, urging him to become King.

The Jesuits are losing ground here, and the ministry are getting rather popular. They announce their intention of making great reforms, but, at the same time of strengthening the army and navy, so that they may be ready for any change in the political situation of Europe. There is frequent intercourse between the French Cabinet and the Members of the Russian Embassy, and a perfect understanding seems to prevail.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The National Intelligencer of the 30th ult. contains the correspondence between *Baron De Krudener,* and Mr. Clay, on which the Editors make the following remarks:

"Our readers will peruse with interest the correspondence which we this day present to them, between Mr. Secretary CLAY and Baron DE KRUDENER, by which it will appear that claims of American citizens amounting to more than two hundred and fifty thousand roubles, originating as far back as 1817, have been finally liquidated and paid by the Russian Government. It is a circumstance of particular gratification that this act of justice springs directly from the Emperor, who personally examined the claims, and overruled the previous decision of his own tribunals against them. That examination he was induced to make, in consequence of representations made by Mr. CLAY to the Baron De MALTITZ, and by Mr. MIDDLETON to the Russian Ministry.—An arrangement was made between the late Baron De TUYLL and Mr. CLAY, by which another claim of an American citizen, amounting to a considerable sum, was admitted and paid by the Russian Government. We allude to the case of the Pearl.

While on the subject of American claims on Foreign Governments, we cannot pass by the fact that Mr WHEATON has recently obtained from the Government of Denmark satisfaction for one class of claims amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars—And, if the whole amount of American claims on that Government has not yet been obtained, we are persuaded that the delay is ascribable to the condition of its finances, rather than to any want of a sense of justice.

"We wish we could add that other foreign Powers, from which American citizens have been long seeking, through their Government, a just indemnity, had manifested the same just disposition with the Emperor of Russia and King of Denmark. We cannot but hope that the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the satisfaction which is due, will yield to a sense of justice, and to the respect which belongs to the United States. We shall be most happy to be able to announce such an issue of our negotiations with those Powers"

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 20

Society of Friends—On the 18th inst a monthly meeting of Friends was held at their meeting house in this village At this meeting two sets of committees appeared, one from each of the yearly meetings recently held in New York, with separate epistles Each party requested to have their epistles received The result was that the meeting refused to receive the epistle from those called the *orthodox* party, when those of that class withdrew, and transacted their business by themselves We are informed that similar separations have taken place at all the monthly meetings in this quarterly meeting, and probably throughout the state. District meetings are held, the parties declining to meet together for worship.

Commercial Enterprize.—Among the novelties of the age, a large well appointed brig from Kennebunk, Maine, has discharged at the Schuylkill wharves a cargo of ice; it is in square blocks, of the size of from one to two barrels, and swung out of the hold by canhooks, in the same manner as used for discharging hogsheads. It is understood she reloads a cargo of Schuylkill coal, thus supplying the means of warmth, and heat, for that luxury Ice, in our warm season, of which we have been deprived by the mildness of the last winter in Pennsylvania.

It appears by the Inverness Courier, that the Rev. A. G. Fraser, (from the United States,) was in that place some time since, making inquiries on the subject of his right of succession to the Lovat Peerage. He stated himself to be the great grandson of a younger brother of the celebrated Chief, executed during the Scottish rebellion; but, in addition to the difficulty he will have in establishing his propinquity, the above named gentleman is shut out from the inheritance, in consequence of a certain deed of entail, even if he should succeed in the establishment of his right to the title.

PENSACOLA, June 5.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—On Friday last an occurrence, which deprived a man of his life, happened at this place. The affair has undergone a Judicial investigation, and a brief notice of it is all that is necessary. It appears that Midshipman James P. Shenck, having come ashore with a party of men from the U. States ship Natchez, for the purpose of watering, one of the men, Peter Aldridge, or Eldridge, deserted—that on going on board Mr. Shenck reported the desertion, and was ordered to go on shore, employ a Constable, to arrest Aldridge, and to bring him on board—that he accordingly employed a Constable, who arrested Aldridge, and delivered him on the wharf—that Mr. Shenck then made a signal for a boat, and while they were waiting for one to come, Aldridge jumped into a boat which was lying at the wharf, hoisted sail, and telling Mr. Shenck "he might go to h—ll," made off. Mr. Shenck dispatched a gentleman who was in company with him, for assistance; and while waiting for it, discovered a boat under the wharf, and, two negro boys being near, he jumped into the boat, ordered the negroes to assist him, and pursued the deserter. Aldridge, perceiving that he should be overtaken, turned towards the shore, and at the moment Mr. Shenck was jumping into the boat he was in, left it and took to the water; Mr. Shenck followed, overtook, and collared him; Aldridge immediately seized Mr. Shenck by the cravat, and attempted to choke him, which Mr. Shenck compelled him to desist from, by two or three pricks in the wrist with his dirk; a scuffle then ensued, during which Aldridge swore he never would go to the ship alive, & that the Midshipman should perish with him; and kicked Mr Shenck in the breast so as to knock him down, falling also himself with the force of the blow; both rose, Aldridge recovering first; and as he was making at Mr. Shenck with violence, Mr. Shenck made a plunge at him with his dirk (they breast deep in the water) which inflicted a wound in the groin of Aldridge, and caused his death in a short time.

These facts were amply proven on the investigation, and while regret must be felt at the result, no shadow of blame can attach to Mr. Shenck, who in the discharge of his duty, was placed in such a situation, that in order to save his life, it was absolutely necessary for him to take that of another. Indeed the slight pricks inflicted on the wrist of the man, evince great coolness, moderation, and forbearance. We believe we express the universal opinion of all, who have heard the evidence and are acquainted with the facts, when we say, that, so far from deserving censure, Mr Shenck is entitled to credit, for his conduct in this unpleasant affair, the distressing termination of which cannot be more deeply regretted by any other than it is by him. Mr. Shenck was finally discharged, by the Magistrates before whom the matter was investigated, as having committed the act solely in self defence, and after every endeavor on his part to avoid the fatal alternative

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The Legislature of Connecticut passed an act to provide for a general vaccination, by the board of health in each town [illegible] in September or October [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] them, [illegible] as [illegible]

Har Argus

STANZAS,

Written on seeing Flags and other ensigns of War hanging in a Country Church.

By Alaric A. Watts.

Oh! why amid this hallowed scene,
Should signs of mortal feud be found;
Why seek with such vain gauds to wean
Our thoughts from holier relics 'round?
More fitting emblems here abound
Of glory's bright unfading wreath;
Conquests with purer triumphs crown'd;—
Proud victories over Sin and Death!

Of these how many records rise
Before my chasten'd spirit now;
Memorials pointing to the skies,
Of Christian battles fought below.
What need of yon stern things to show
That darker deeds have oft been done?—
Is't not enough for Man to know
He lives but through the blood of ONE!

And thou, mild delegate of God,
Whose words of balm and guiding light,
Would lead us from earth's drear abode,
To worlds with bliss forever bright,—
What have the spoils of mortal fight
To do with themes 'tis thine to teach?
Faith's saving grace—each sacred rite
Thou know'st to practice as to preach!

The blessings of a contrite heart,
Thy bloodless conquests best proclaim;
The tears from sinner's eyes that start,
Are meetest records of thy fame.
The glory that may grace thy name
From loftier triumphs sure must spring;
The grateful thoughts thy worth may claim,
Trophies like these can never bring!

Then, wherefore on this sainted spot,
With peace and love, and hope imbued,—
Some vision calm of bliss to blot,
And turn our thoughts on deeds of blood,—
Should signs of battle-fields intrude;—
Man wants no trophies here of strife;
His Oriflamme—Faith unsubdued;—
His Panoply—a spotless life!

GENERAL SPECTACLE OF THE UNIVERSE.

"There is a God. The grass of the valley and the cedars of the mountain bless him. The insect hums his praises. The elephant salutes him at the dawn of day. The bird sings for him under the foliage. Thunder displays his power, and the ocean declares his immensity.

It may be said, that man is the manifest thought of God, and that the universe is his imagination rendered sensible. Those who have admitted the beauty of nature as a proof of a superior intelligence, should have remarked a circumstance, which prodigiously aggrandizes the sphere of miracles. It is that movement and repose, darkness and light, the seasons, the march of the stars, with diverse decorations of the world, are successive only in appearance and in reality are permanent. The scene, which is effaced for us, is repainted for another people. It is not the spectacle, but only the spectator, who hath changed. God hath known a way, in which to unite absolute and progressive duration in his work.—The first is placed in time; the second in space. By the former, the beauties of the universe are one, infinite, always the same. By the other, they are multiplied, finished and renewed. Without the one, there would have been no grandeur in the creation. Without the other, it would have been all monotony.—In this way, time appears to us in a new relation.

The least of its fractions becomes a complete whole, which comprehends every thing, and in which all things are modified, from the death of an insect to the birth of a world. Every minute is in itself a little eternity. Bring together then in thought the most beautiful accidents of nature. Suppose that you see at the same time the hours of the day and all the seasons; a morning of spring and a morning of autumn; a night bespangled with stars, and a night covered with clouds; meadows enameled with flowers, and forests robbed of their foliage by storms, plains covered with springing corn, and gilded with harvest. You will then have a just idea of the universe.

Is it not astonishing, that while you admire the sun sinking under the arches of the west, another beholder observes him springing from the regions of the morning? By what inconceivable magic is it, that this ancient luminary that reposes, burning and fatigued in the dust of the evening, is the same youthful planet that awakens, humid with dew, under the whitening curtains of the dawn? At every moment in the day the sun is rising in the zenith, or setting in some portion of the world; or rather, our senses mock us; and there is truly neither east, nor meridian, nor west.

Can we conceive what would be the spectacle of nature if it were abandoned to simple movements of matter?—The clouds obeying the laws of gravity, would fall perpendicularly on the earth, or would mount in pyramid, into the upper regions of the air. The moment after, the air would become too gross, or too much rarified for the organs of respiration. The moon, too near, or distant from us, would be at one time invisible, and at another would show herself all bloody, covered with enormous spots, or blind with her extended orb all the celestial dome. As if possessed with some wild vagary, she would either move upon the line of the ecliptic, or, changing her side, would at length discover to us a face, which the earth has not yet seen. The stars would show themselves stricken with the same vertigo, and would henceforward become a collection of terrific conjunctions. On a sudden, the constellation of summer would be destroyed by that of winter. Bootes would lead the Pleiades: and the Lion would roar in Aquarius. There, the stars would fleet away with the rapidity of lightning. Here they would hang motionless. Sometimes crowding into groups, they would form a new milky way. Again disappearing altogether, and rending asunder the curtain of worlds, they would open to view the abyss of eternity. But such spectacles will never terrify men, before that day, when God, quitting the reins, will need no other means of destroying the system, than to abandon it to itself.

Chateubriand.

From the Boston Evening Bulletin.

INTEMPERANCE.

Of this vice, there are sundry sorts, physical and metaphysical—or, theologically speaking, temporal and spiritual. Men may be intemperate in politics, in commerce, in religion—as well as in eating and drinking.

The demagogue whose sole aim is office and whose only path is intrigue—who, to aggrandize himself, bawls *federalism* when such is the popular doctrine, or *democracy* when the tables turn, as the case may be—who rides upon the thick noddles of any mob that will lift him into notice, crying great is the mystery of party, for verily by this craft do I manage to keep uppermost—is perpetually *drunk with faction.*

The trader who grasps at enormous speculations—whose profits hold no fellowship with conscience—who would conceive it a grand bargain to obtain for his own carcase, 50 per cent. more than the sum for which he might purchase the body of a malefactor—who would make merchandise of his own offspring, traffic upon human misery, and convert a brother's ruin into the means of building up his own fortune, is *drunk with the spirit of avarice.*

The zealot who heaps denunciations on all those beings who refuse to say with him, "credo, quia impossibile est"—who invokes endless perdition upon all such as have not been endowed like himself with a certain infallible and patent method of cogitation; and are not able, from some slight difference of animal organization, some contrariety of mental temperament, or some dissimilar course of education, to arrive at the same conclusions in matters of mere opinion touching times and conditions to come—is *drunk with bigotry.*

There are also other characters to whom appertains the fault of mental intoxication. Love, hatred, friendship, jealousy,—any of the discordant properties that help to make up the sum total of human intellect, by indulgence to excess, by perversion, by folly, or by accident, may make a man *drunk with passion.*

But we come to the intemperate in gormandizing—the swallowers of "good things," solid or liquid. Whoso eateth too much is a fool, and whoso drinketh too much is ditto. An epicure may not, peradventure, get absolutely *drunk* upon sour krout—but he may stupify himself over a dish of the anti-scorbutic esculent: and, by overstraining his tonage, render his head less capable of thinking than that of a cabbage. So with all other lovers of luscious edibles—your devourers of turtle, and turbot, and venison, and salmon-trout, woodcocks and canvasbacks. Immoderate eating is an immoral species of intemperance, and dangerous.—There's gout, and dropsy, and lumbago, and cholick, belonging to collops and callipash!

But of all varieties of intemperance, the habit of absorbing portions of strong drink—miscalled a "*beastly* habit"—is the most perfectly disgusting.—Here again there is room for gradation and subdivision—from your gentleman-tippler who fuddles upon champaign, down to your delver in dock-mud and whiskey. The only sort of apology for such practices, which human nature can urge for itself, is, that mortals are burthened with too much reason—"Man being REASONABLE must get drunk"—and being thus loaded with too great a portion of that noble attribute, it becomes necessary to destroy a part of it by taking poison. *Is this the reason?*

Early Rising.—There is nothing that contributes more to the maintenance of health and elasticity of muscle, than early rising. To breathe the fresh air of the morning before the freshness of the dew has passed, not only tends to a joyous lightness of spirits, but imparts to the animal powers a tone that nothing else can produce. The late riser, after living in a close room for hours, comes down to his breakfast with his senses benumbed from the effects of his slumbers, and partakes of his repast, more as a thing of course than in obedience to the demands of nature; and when he has finished his meal, goes forth to business oppressed with latitude and want of general energy. The early riser, on the contrary, so soon as the quantity of rest which the body requires, has been indulged in, comes forth in the early morning when every thing breathes freshness. The flowers, as if invigorated by the dews of the preceding night, exhale their most delicious perfume, and glitter in their richest hues. Animated nature wakens in obedience to the God of day, and the beasts of the field go forth to enjoy the verdure whilst moist and untouched by the glowing kisses of the sun.—There is a sprightliness upon the face of creation that infuses itself imperceptibly into his feelings, and enables him to enter on his daily duties with animation and confidence. When he goes to his first meal, it is not with carelessness or loathing, but with appetite and relish—the body calls for it, and the organs ready to receive, draw from it nourishment, which in their turn they transmit to every part of the system.—The muscular fibres are braced up, and instead of lassitude or weariness, there is a sensation of activity throughout the system. But independently of the healthfulness produced by early rising, those who practise it not only experience the earliest beauties of the day, when creation unwrapping itself from the sable mantle of night, stands forth arrayed in charms of a new being, but they add much to the term of their actual existence. Sleep is the counterfeit of death; our energies lulled into a state of inactivity, we lie insensible, whilst Time, hurrying onward, bears us to the portals of eternity. It is worthy of notice, but which few attend to, that he who sleeps eight hours out of four and twenty, is cut off from the great end of being useful to his fellow men for one third of his time in life, and that every moment rescued from this state of oblivion, is so much added to our moral existence.

We, a few weeks ago, published an article, relative to a discovery, made by a young lady, to resuscitate peach trees, that had been reduced to a dying state by worms lodged at, and feeding upon the roots. This discovery was the pouring of boiling water on the trunk about a foot above ground by means of a tea kettle, and suffering it to penetrate to the roots. We had occasion to try this novel, and almost incredulous experiment upon a valuable tree in our own garden, the leaves of which had become sear and dry, and the limbs in a rapid state of decay. In about a week's time, to our delight, we found it beginning to revive, the faded leaves falling off, and new and vigorous shoots springing out in almost every direction. It is now about three weeks since the experiment was made, and such is its exuberance as to justify the assertion that there can scarcely be a more healthy tree, of the same species, in shoots and richness of foliage in our borough. We tried the same experiment on a small tree which had been transplanted from the nursery in December last, but it did not succeed.—This perhaps was owing to its not having been removed properly, or the tenderness of its roots, or decay proceeding from some other cause.

Reading Journ.

SECURE A CHANCE!

THE SEVENTH CLASS OF THE

Union Canal LOTTERY,

draws on *Thursday the 17th July.*

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	1,862		1,862
2	1,000		2,000
5	400		2,000
10	150		1,500
39	50		1,950
39	40		1,560
39	30		1,170
468	8		3,744
4446	4		17,784
5051 prizes.			$42,570

Whole Tickets, $4 00 | Quarters, $1 00
Half do. 2 00 | Eighths, 50

For sale in the greatest variety of Lucky Numbers, at

DILL's Grocery Store,

where were sold in the last Class, one prize of **$200,** besides numerous others of smaller amount.

Gettysburg, July 1. 3 td

Drawn Numbers of Class No. 6.

14 44 35 16 45 28

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WILSH, *Prot'hy.*

Prothonotary's Office, Adams county, June 24.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st of July, 1828: which if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A.
Peter Aughinbaugh
Catharine Ackerman
Louisa Arnold
John Arendt.

B.
Henry Barlin
John or Geo Beam
E. Buckingham
Ann Bigham
Frederick Brickart
Henry Beesecker
Daniel Bightler
David Byers
Jacob Bender
George Beam
Peter Beisell. [4]

C.
Mary Cochenour
Cage Coins
Catharine Campbell
Isaish Culp
James Clark
Thomas Cobean
George Case
John Cline.

D.
Peter Deardorff [2]
Elias Degroff
John Dougherty.

E.
Henry Epley
Rachel England.

F.
Peter Free
David Fletcher [2]
Wm. Fletcher, Jr.
Eliza Fletcher.

G.
Margaret Graham
George Gekler
Henry Gilbert
John Gwinn, Sen.

H.
Henry Haverstick
Henry Hoover
R. G. Harper
John Hartzell
Margaret Herbaugh
James Hall
Elizabeth Hines
Robert Horner
Frederick Herr
Philip Heagy
Samuel, Joseph, and John Hill, or David Eckert
Eliza Harper
Peter and Abraham Humer
Jacob Heck
Harriet E. Harr
Wm. Howard
Robert Huston
Thomas Hagerman
Lysias Heape.

J.
Wm. Jacobs
Wm. Joyce.

K.
Michael Karn or Jacob Maring
George Kregg
Andrew Kerigan [2]
John Keefer, Esq.
Mary Knight
Mary Knight or Sheldon Mark
Vienna Kelly
John Kline.

L.
David Little
Wm. Lowden
Wm. Lutz
Isaac Lott [2]
Stephen Lease
Mary Lecky
David Long.

M.
Thomas C. Miller
Robert Mills
John Mills
David M'Creary
Maria W. M'Creary
John M'Kim
Elizabeth M'Grew
Wm. B. M'Grew
Jane B. M'Grew
Ann Mennigh
James M'Cleary
Jesse Mark
Wm. M'Ilvain
Moses M'Ilvain
Catharine Markley
John M'Clay
George Washington Morgan
Thomas M'Knight
John Miller
Margaret Morrow
Ephraim Martin
Elizabeth Martin
Sally Martin
Henry Martin
Wm. Martin
Wm. M'Clellan.

N.
David Nesbitt
Michael Newman [3]
Henry Nupp.

O.
John Oyster.

P.
Adam Plumb or Heirs
Principal Paper-Maker in Adams county. [2]

R.
Hon. John Reed
Elizabeth Rider
George Richter
Philip Rahn, Jr.
Jesse Russell
Rachel Russell
Henry Rosensteel
M. Rupp
John Robinson
Lewis Rummell
John Richards
Wm. Reed.

S.
Professor Schmucker
Lorenzo Shick
Peter Spangler, Sen.
Lettice Stafford
Henry Sell
Peter Sluthowr
Jacob Shriver
William Sadler
Peter Smith
Abraham Sheffer
Peter Spangler
Mary Sprenkle
John Slentz
Frederick Steinauer or heirs
George Snyder
Mary Ann Sadler
John Stewart
Elizabeth Sheets
Catharine Shup
Henry Spahr
Moses Seabrooks
George Sweney [2]

T.
John R. Thompson
John Tate
John Troxell.

V.
Albert Vandyke.

W.
Henry Wampler
Harvey C. Wierman
Benjamin Wills
Jacob Weaver
John Wentz
John Williams
James B. Ware, Coach-maker
Peter Weickart.

Y.
Wm. O. Young.

Z.
George Ziegler.

JOHN HERSH, Jr. P. M.

July 1. 3t

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

PLANS, ESTIMATES, &C.

THE subscribers have been appointed a Committee, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College, to obtain *plans* and *estimates* for the erection of additional buildings upon the College Campus, for the further accommodation of the students. The object of the Trustees is to erect one or more Buildings, with a due regard to economy and convenience, containing about forty rooms, or dormitories, of the dimensions of about twelve by fifteen feet. Suitable plans, with estimates of the expense of erection, are solicited *before the middle of September,* to be laid before the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting, on the fourth Wednesday (the 24th day) of September next, for their decision. Letters addressed to any members of the Committee, will be attended to, and any additional information required, will be furnished.

JACOB HENDAL,
GEORGE DUFFIELD,
JOHN REED,
JAMES HAMILTON,
SAMUEL ALEXANDER,
Committee.

July 1.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who purchased at the sale of Samuel Shower, and gave Notes, are hereby informed, that the same become due on the 16th of May last; and are requested to discharge the same at the store of *Charles J. Shower,* in Gettysburg—as longer indulgence cannot be given

SAMUEL SHOWER.

June 24

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. Heagy, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15. tf

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

THE subscribers having sustained injury from persons trespassing on their lands, pulling down their fences, felling timber, &c. hereby caution all persons from fishing, and hunting, with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner on their lands, as they are determined no longer to submit to such depredations; and assure all offenders, that the law will, for the future, be rigidly enforced, without respect to persons.

Peter Weikert,	*David Eiker,*
James M'Cleary,	*Abm. Krice, Jr.*
J. Cunningham,	*Abm. Scott, Jr.*
William Cobean,	*Samuel Cobean,*
John S. Crawford,	*Abm. Scott, Sen.*
William Scott,	*David M'Millan,*
William Lowdon,	*Christian Webber,*
Armor Bigham,	*Conrad Kiefhauver*
Jacob Kiefhauver,	*John Stewart,*
John Kerr,	*John Cobean,*
W. M'Clellan, sen.	*John Butt,*
Joseph Harshey,	*David Foutz,*
Christian Eicker,	*Philip Rahn,*
Thomas White,	*Jacob Herreder, Jr.*
Victor M'Ilheny,	*Jacob Weldy.*

June 24. 3t

ROCHDALE WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into partnership in the business of the above establishment, under the firm of *William Greason & Son*—where they are prepared to receive WOOL to Card, or to Manufacture into CLOTH, CASSINET, LINSEY, BLANKETING, or FLANNEL. Yarn will be taken as heretofore, to weave into Cloth, &c.

The machinery in this establishment is in the best repair.—The subscribers flatter themselves that their experience and attention to business are well known to the public.

☞ For the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, they will receive Wool, &c. at Mr. James Gourley's, Gettysburg; at Mr. John Ford's, Two Taverns; at Mr. Daniel Sell's Mill, Monocacy; at Mr. Sterling Galt's, near Taney-Town; at Mr. William Crapster's, in Taney-Town; and at Black's mill, Rock-creek—where it will be called for once in two weeks, (commencing on Monday the 19th instant,) and returned when finished. It is necessary that written directions should be attached to any work left at the above places.

WM. GREASON,
NATH'L GREASON.

May 20. tf

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber will commence the Wool Carding business, at *Arnold's Mill,* 1½ miles west of Littlestown, Penn. on the 1st day of May next.

The public are hereby informed, that he has fixed upon the following places, in Adams county, to receive wool:—At the house of Jacob Sell, in Germany township; F. Leas' tavern, Litttlestown; Michael Slagle's, Conowago; Samuel Swope's, Bonaughtown; John Keefer's, Two Taverns; Black's Mill, Rock-Creek; Wm. King's, Hunterstown; Basil Hoke's, Hanover; and at the store of George Arnold, Gettysburg; And at the following places in Frederick county, Md.:—At the tavern of Joseph Keefer, on the turnpike road; Groves' Mill, on Pipe Creek; Mouse's Mill, on the same creek; Mr. Rineard's tavern, on turnpike; Sell's Mill, on the Monocacy; and at the tavern of Mr. Dukehart, in Taney-Town.

The subscriber will commence calling at each of the above places for Wool, on the 1st of May next, and will continue to call and take away the wool and return it in rolls, alternately every two weeks throughout the season. The Machinery is entirely new, and the cards of the new kind, called the cylinder cards, which is a great improvement in Wool Carding: together with a person well acquainted with the Carding business, to attend to the machinery.

Persons leaving wool at any of the above places will please leave their name upon the bags. They may depend upon the subscriber punctually calling at each of the above places every two weeks, as above stated: and may rely upon having their work done in the best manner and most expeditious manner.

JOHN ARNOLD.

March 4 6m